For these control devices, you must monitor these operating parameters . . .	Establish the following operating limit during your initial performance test . . .	Monitor, record, and demonstrate continuous compliance using these minimum frequencies		
		Data measurement	Data recording	Data averaging period for compliance
Vacuum and duratio of regeneration.	Minimum vacuum and period of time for regeneration.	Continuous	N/A	Average vacuum and duration of regeneration.
Regeneration frequency	Minimum regeneration frequency and duration.	Continuous	N/A	Date and time of regeneration start and stop.
Adsorber operation valve sequencing and cycle time.	Correct valve sequencing and minimum cycle time.	Daily	Daily	N/A.
Non-Regenerative Adsorber				
Average adsorber bed life.	N/A	Daily until breakthrough for 3 adsorber bed change-outs.	N/A	N/A.
Outlet VOC concentration of the first adsorber bed in series.	Limits in Table 1 or 2 of this subpart.	Daily, except monthly (if more than 2 months bed life remaining) or weekly (if more than 2 weeks bed life remaining).	N/A	Daily, weekly, or monthly.
Condenser				
Temperature	Maximum outlet temperature.	Continuous	Every 15 minutes	3-hour block average.

Table 6 to Subpart HHHHHHH of Part 63—Toxic Equivalency Factors

Dioxin/furan congener	Toxic equivalency factor
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.01
octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.0003
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran	0.1
2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran	0.3
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran	0.03
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorodibenzofuran	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzofuran	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorodibenzofuran	0.01
Octachlorodibenzofuran	0.0003

Table 7 to Subpart HHHHHHH of Part 63—Calibration and Accuracy Requirements for Continuous Parameter Monitoring Systems

If you monitor this parameter . . .	Then your accuracy requirements are . . .	And your inspection/calibration frequency requirements are . . .
1. Temperature (non-cryogenic temperature ranges).	±1 percent of temperature measured or 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) whichever is greater.	Every 12 months.
2. Temperature (cryogenic temperature ranges).	±2.5 percent of temperature measured or 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) whichever is greater.	Every 12 months.

If you monitor this parameter . . .	Then your accuracy requirements are . . .	And your inspection/calibration frequency requirements are . . .
3. Liquid flow rate	±2 percent of the normal range of flow ...	a. Every 12 months. b. You must select a measurement location where swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances at the point of measurement do not exist.
4. Gas flow rate	±5 percent of the flow rate or 10 cubic feet per minute, whichever is greater.	a. Every 12 months. b. Check all mechanical connections for leakage at least annually. c. At least annually, conduct a visual inspection of all components of the flow CPMS for physical and operational integrity and all electrical connections for oxidation and galvanic corrosion if your flow CPMS is not equipped with a redundant flow sensor.
5. pH or caustic strength	±0.2 pH units	Every 8 hours of process operation check the pH or caustic strength meter's calibration on at least two points.
6. Conductivity	±5 percent of normal range	Every 12 months.
7. Mass flow rate	±5 percent of normal range	Every 12 months.
8. Pressure	±5 percent or 0.12 kilopascals (0.5 inches of water column) whichever is greater.	a. Calibration is required every 12 months. b. Check all mechanical connections for leakage at least annually. c. At least annually perform a visual inspection of all components for integrity, oxidation and galvanic corrosion if CPMS is not equipped with a redundant pressure sensor.

TABLE 8 TO SUBPART HHHHHHH OF PART 63—METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING PERFORMANCE TESTS FOR PROCESS VENTS

For each control device used to meet the emission limit in Table 1 or 2 to this subpart for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
1. Total hydrocarbons	a. Measure the total hydrocarbon concentration at the outlet of the final control device or in the stack.	Method 25A at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7. Conduct each test run for a minimum of 1 hour.
2. Total organic HAP	a. Measure the total organic HAP concentration at the outlet of the final control device or in the stack.	i. Method 18 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–6 and ASTM D6420–99.[a] Conduct each test run for a minimum of 1 hour. ii. Method 320 at 40 CFR part 63, appendix A and ASTM D6348–03.[a] Conduct each test run for a minimum of 1 hour.
3. Vinyl chloride	a. Measure the vinyl chloride concentration at the outlet of the final control device or in the stack.	Method 18 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–6. Conduct each test run for a minimum of 1 hour.
4. Hydrogen chloride	a. Measure hydrogen chloride concentrations at the outlet of the final control device or in the stack.	i. Method 26 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–8, collect 60 dry standard liters of gas per test run; or ii. Method 26A at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–8, collect 1 dry standard cubic meter of gas per test run.
5. Dioxin/furan	a. Measure dioxin/furan concentrations on a toxic equivalency basis (and report total mass per isomer) at the outlet of the final control device or in the stack.	Method 23 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7 and collect 5 dry standard cubic meters of gas per test run.
6. Any pollutant from a continuous, batch, or combination of continuous and batch process vent(s).	a. Select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 or 1A at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1.
	b. Determine gas velocity and volumetric flow rate.	Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1 and A–2.